KING EDWARD'S NEW YACHT

Simplicity the Keynote of the Various Decorative Schemes.

The Furnishings of the Royal Suite and the Apartments for Guests and Ladies in Waiting-Queen's Redroom Finished in Green and White

LONDON, Aug. 10.-The decoration and furnishing of the private apartments of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the bedrooms and dress ing rooms for royal guests, equerries and ladies in waiting on his Majesty's new yacht have been completed. In ac cordance with his Majesty's wishes, th of the various decerative schemes throughout the ship is simplic ity; there is no attempt whatever a anything gorgeous or ornate; indeed, in many of the rooms the decoration is characterized by an almost severe restraint in the matter of ornament. simplicity, however, is exquisitely conceived, and the high-water mark of refinement has been reached both in de sign and execution. Before going into detail it may be pointed out that the aim of the decorators has been to combine the maximum of comfort with the greatest delicacy of artistic treatment. It is an open secret that the King's experience and taste have been of invalu able belp in this respect. His Majesty possesses a singular grasp of such matters, and the practical quality of his arrangements has been a conspicuous feature in the preparation of the royal yacht.

A quiet but always interesting and dignified character has been obtained by the employment of an old eight eenth century English style, varied somewhat in treatment to meet the conditions of the different rooms. It is a style which peculiarly lends itself to homeliness and a harmonious ensemble Throughout the ship the rooms and corridors, with a few exceptions, are paneled in enameled white, and no treatment could be cleaner, brighter, or more captivating. The necessary warmth of color is obtained in the furniture, carpets, and draperles. In several of the principal rooms blue is the dominant color note; it is found, in different shades, in most of the carpets, forming a rich and beautiful foundation which contrasts brilliantly with the white walls.

The principal apartments are situated on the main and upper decks. The entire range of rooms on the former are appropriated for the private cabins and private suites of the King, the Queen, the Princess Victoria, the royal and noble personages who may be the guests of their Majesties, and the equerries and ladies in waiting. On the upper deck are situated the state dining saloon, the reception room, the smoking and conversation rooms, etc. From the royal entry port, on the main deck level, the principal corridor, of a Georgian type, paneled in sycamore in a bold and simple style, runs fore and aft. This is furnished with fine specimen pieces of old English furniture, and fald with a rich crimson pile carpet of a very delicate and delichtful

The private suites of the King and Queen are arranged on one side of this corridor, in the fore part of the vessel. In the King's private stateroom is a refined and interesting adaptation of the "Colonial" Adams style, a quiet and comfortable treatment, which is characterised by graceful solidity and simple ornament. The walls are enameled in white, and the carpet is a rich blue, matched in the blue morocco of the chairs. A white chimney piece in one angle, with an antique brass fender, gives a note of picturesqueness to the room; and the two porthole windows are made, by an ingenious device, to contribute to the decorative effect. All the furniture is of richly grained mahogany slightly inlaid with other woods; the hangings are of a finely patterned silk, and the metal work is of gilt bronze, specially designed. The are windowed. This apartment, which electrical fittings, including table is rather of a Chippendale character, is lamps, wall brackets, centre lights, and | paneled with fine dark mahogany right cigar and sealing-wax lighters are also, up to the ceiling, and the bookcase, the of original design. Every convenience for the display of photographs, portraits, and the other personal souvenirs with which the King likes to surround himself is provided. The furniture comprises chairs of the Queen Anne type, an early Georgian bookcase, a writing table, and a couch, and all the details are en suite, even the beautiful rossa antique marble slips gives an blotter cases, ornamented with the royal crown in silver, being strictly keeping with the general note of the upholstering.

Adjacent to this room is the King's bathroom and dressing room, the fittings of which are conspicuous for their exquisite finish, and serviceability for the part which they have to play. The | pilaster treatment. The details are of walls are paneled in sycamore with a delicate inlay of darker woods. The onyx washing table and tessellated floor are noticeable features. The King's having a special decorative treatment bedroom is also designed in the "Colonial" Adams style, characterized by delightful freshness of invention and some qualitness of feeling. The swing ing bedstead, which is severely simple. is of silver plated/metal, no draperies or hangings being used. At each side are tables and convenient shelves. The furniture in this room is of satinwood; the metal work is silver-plated; the carpet is of English make and specially woven, and all the curtains and hangings are of chintz. Here again, every thing which ingenuity can compass has been done to perfect in utility the fittings of the room, stick and sword stands, brackets, shelves, and other devices being employed. The wardrobes in all the rooms are marvels of skillful

The 'Queen's bedroom is somewhat larger than the King's and consequently lends itself to a more luxurious qual-My. It is decorated in the purest Adams style, paneled in white, and has A ranopted bed with draperies suspended from the celling. The fittings in this and in the Queen's bathrom are extimmely dainty and delicate. The furmiture is of beautifully grained satinwood with allvered fittings; it consists of an elegant dressing table with glass Lop, a corner secretaire surmounted with a little china cabinet, fitted wardrobes and Adams chairs. The scheme of color is green, the silk hangings and curtains and the upholstery constituting a soft and agreeable harmony. The coveriet of the bed has an elaborately worked monogram of her Majesty with The Queen's dressing room, iso Adams in style, contains a beautibath, so taleid sattawood dressing th front and side mirrors, and in addition, there is a cheval glass

forming a movable panel in the wall, A CURIOUS BURIAL GROUNI

which can be adjusted to any angle.

apartments, is the royal drawing room,

an apartment of noble proportions, ex-

sympathy with the character of the

Adams style, with a leaning to Louis

tension to be considered ornate than

any of the others, but its richness is

always kept in judicious restraint, and

it thus becomes a resume of the most

refined taste that experience can sug-

gest in the application of classic models

to twentieth century decorative art.

At the same time it impresses one with

a feeling of breadth, refinement, quiet-

ness and comfort. The walls, where

not pierced with the three windows.

are paneled in white, the furniture be-

ing of exquisitely hand-painted satin-

silk.

wood, and the hangings are of blue

pedestal writing table, flanked with two

small semi-circular tables, after the

eenth century. At the end opposite to

the interesting fireplace is a grand

piano, the treatment of which may be

considered the latest triumph of the

lesigner's art in its adaptation of se-

vere constructional lines to simplicity

and delicacy. Bookcases, comfortable

ed oval table form part of the equip-

ment; and in the different corners are

some of the finest examples of the up-

seats, etc. The room is conspicuous for

having been most carefully thought out

in every detail, so that in a compara-

comfort and enjoyment during life at

Two bedrooms, one of which may be

used as a dressing room, are appropri-

ated to distinguished guests. In these

carpets are of the finest pile; the furni-

nipulation of the "Colonial" Adams,

A special suite of rooms has been as-

signed to the use of the Princess Vic-

the bedroom are covered with a deli-

dado. The color note of the fine blue

carpet is just suggested both in the

lady's suite. There are also a number

of delightful cabins for the lords and

ladies in attendance on their Majestles.

Each is treated with a different scheme,

chintz being freely used, and the ap-

pointments throughout are marked by

In the after part of the main deck is

situated the dining rom for the Royal

suite. This room, in the late Georgian

style, is, in order to accommodate it-

self to the shape of the stern, nearly

semi-circuular in plan, with sloping

walls, very much like the quarter-deck

rooms on an old man-of-war. The side-

boards, dining table (curved to follow

the plan), and bookcases are of light

backed dining armchairs is in crimson

The Royal staircase which leads to

the upper deck is of noble and dignified

proportions, of a somewhat rich Geor-

gian character; it is wide, in one flight,

and of easy ascent. This gives access

to an ante-room which is also remark-

able for its fine proportions and lines.

The sconce wall-lights are of silvered

bronze the ceiling is divided with ribs.

and at the far end access is given to

the smoking room, three sides of which

coffee, writing, and card tables, and

luxurious lounges, with coverings of

deep Royal red leather, are also of rich

mahogany. Mention should be made of

the fine Persian carpet, also of the

Chippendale chairs copied from a fine

old model; and the bellied front of the

chimney-piece with its dog-grate and

added eighteenth century note to a de-

The only other room on the upper

deck to which it is necessary to refer

is the State dining room, an apartment

floor to celling, and accented with a

are no fewer than twenty-six windows

to this room, and two large skylights

furniture, including a circular side-

laid with darker woods. The window

curtains are of rich silk. The ceiling

is delicately ornamented in relief, and

in a manner which gives artistic sup-

port to the oval opening of the sky-

lights. Forty-four persons can dire at a

table which is interesting for its com-

bination of elegant contour and solid

workmanship. There are three fine Ter-

ahan carpets on the floor, one being of

antique throne carpet. The chairs and

settees are covered in fine blue moroc

co. The upper part of the chimney

piece is noticeable for the Old World

treatment of a convex mirror, flanked

with a couple of Wedgwood placques.

A splendid contrast is afforded to the

white paneling of these State rooms

by the use of a rich, highly polished

mahogany for the doors. The general

result of the dining rom scheme is a

pretty, simple treatment, very refined.

One interesting feature is a large embroidered curtain, or portiere, which

dividing the room when greater seclu-

The exterior of the State rooms, the

roof of which is arranged as a prome-

nade deck, is decorated in the Georgian

style with a white and gold carved

cornice supported on brackets. One

very gratifying feature of the work is

that an English firm possess every

claim to be regarded as stylists, and

nave applied their knowledge with such

refinement and comprehensiveness as to

justify them in being regarded as the

greatest living exponents of this singu-

larly attractive period.

sion is required.

lightful room.

the upholstering of the splat-

taste and comfort.

morocco.

cellings slightly ornamented,

small compass is found every-

gracious and kindly style of the eight-

On the sea side there is a large

XVI. This room has rather more pre-

On the other side of the corridor, and

exactly opposite the royal sleeping The Old Cemetery in Havana Rarely Seen by Strangers. quisitely decorated with fine detail, in

> Pew Visitors to the City Pass Benenth the Vinc-Covered Portals-Coffins Deposited in Niches in the Walls-Openings Scaled by Tablets

> Behind the leper hospital, in the San azaro district of the city of Havana, there lies an old cometery. Few of the many visitors to that city know that there is such a place; still fewer ever pass beneath its vine-covered portal Thousands visit the Colon Cemetery, with its massive gateway and its beau tiful monuments; not one in a thousand sees that city of the dead which was established by Bishop Juan de Espada in 1805. For twenty-five years it has

stood unused for burial purposes. In old Roman days, in the time of the funeral pyre, it was customary to gather the ashes of the incinerated dead and place them in funeral urns. These were sealed and deposited in niches in lounge seats, and a charmingly design- their appearance suggested a dovecote. The general idea of the columbaria has been preserved and, though unusual, is far from unique. The more modern holsterers' art, in the way of chairs, system dispenses with the burning, and tories of importance. Calcutta possesses seats, etc. The room is conspicuous for deposits the coffined bodies in niches a couple owned by European firms, and only different from those of the Roman days, essentially, in their size. This is like number, while Kurachee, Lucknow, the system of the Espada Cemetery in thing that can possibly contribute to Havana.

The opening of a strongly locked and heavily barred iron gateway gives passage into a high-walled enclosure of some three or four acres in extent. Neither monument nor standing tombrooms the same style is carried out; the stone breaks its flat and grassy area. A grass-grown pathway leads straight ture is constructed of a rarely used and across the plot to the mortuary chapel much neglected wood, bird's-eye maple, upon its northern side. All around are the combination of which, with the the walls four to five yards in height. darker, richly colored woods, gives a very fresh and sparkling effect. Here niches, some open and some closed and again we notice in the molding the sealed. Midway the western wall, a same naive spirit dominating the magateway opens upon a second enclosurof similar area to the first, though of which has invested a style somewhat different arrangement. A brick-paved severe with a delightful element of surwalkway crosses it from east to west, prise. Chintz hangings are again used bisecting a series of interior walls here, the finely shaped candlesticks and which extend through its greater other metal work are silvered, and the length. If my memory serves me, there are six of these structures, alternately open and arching the pathway. Here, too, the surrounding walls and the intetoria. This consists of bedrom with rior structures show the four rows of bath and dressing rooms. The walls of niches. A little counting and a rough calculation gave the total number in cate chintz above the paneled white both enclosures at about 12,000.

The ground immediately around the chapel, in the outer yard, is largely acchintz and in the canopled drapery of cupied by the horizontal slabs which the bed. This is an exceedingly pretty mark the resting-place of those whose rank, wealth, or influence has secured for them a special interment. Here lies the body of a bishop, and there lies one whose coronetted coat-of-arms, carved in relief on the marble, indicates a strain of royal blood. Many of the stones are broken, all are weatherstained, bordered with untrimmed grass and weeds. For the graves of many who lie here there is no one to care Of Spanish birth their friends and kindred have returned to their homes

across the sea. Many of the wall-niches stand empty by reason of an established custom, prevalent in these countries, of renting burial space for a time only. At the expiration of that time, the bones are removed to a large uncovered receptacle along the southern wall, where they constitute a ghastly heap, seen only tenants, or by one whose payment insures repose so long as the place continnes as a burial ground. In some of these now vacant niches beds of dried grass and discarded clothing indicate their use by the living. There is no

the reconstruction, under Weyler. Marble tablets, often exquisitely carved, seal the openings of the niches, taking the place of the now more generally used mausoleums, monuments, and headstones. Here and there some tained in small quantities—second-hand if wreath or other floral memento, at- possible. tached to the tablet, shows that, even

lay the body of a man who, in his life, had grievously offended a group of students in the University of Havana. Afof fine dimensions in the true English ter his burial some of these students Adams style, paneled in white from manifested their bitterness by the foolish prank of desecrating the tablet which sealed the tomb of their enemy. exceeding beauty and delicacy. There They were caught and sentenced death. A tablet on the face of a building near La Punta, in Hayana, states that they were there executed, shot by In harmony with the general style. The the bullets of Spanish soldiery. Today one of the special sights of Havana is board fitted round the mast, is of the the beautiful students' monument in Sheraton type, made of satinwood in- the Colon Cemetery, and the anniversary of their death is a public holiday. Deprived of the revenue which it formerly received from the Government, the Roman Catholic Church in Cuba is semewhat straitened financially. The Espada Cemetery is church property, and it is probable that ere long it will be placed on the market for sale. The niched walls will give place to modern structures, and the living will walk where the dend have lain,

A PAUPER'S GRIEF.

Not Permitted to Wear a Dress Suit in the Workhouse.

Who will not sympthize with the ambi-

can be transferred from one part to they are paupers? Take my case. I have another and utilized for the purpose of been compelled to have the workhouse. ble acts of tyranny ever committed by red tape. I have seen better days and remem-ber the time when I once had the privilege of dising at the Guildhell with a lord mayor and all the aldermen. The other day a friend gave me an old dress suit. The knees of the trousers were baggy, the cont was the worse for wear, and there was no waistcoat, but I natually felt proud of the articles. So I put them on, with the drab everyday waistcoat to fill up the part that was wanting, and went into the dining hall of the workhouse when the bell sounded for dinner.

on the spot for being guilty of a breach of discipline and lost my meal. 'Next day I tried the same thing, and the master not only threatened to put me in the punishment cell, but was prepared to send for a policeman to take me into custody. I could not tolerate such an injustice, and took my discharge, guardians are paying for spectacles, false teeth and pianos for the use of paupers, and why should they prevent them wearing dress suits at their own expense Official statistics show that indoor pauers are decreasing in London. Can you

oder at it when an attempt to raise their social position and add to the dig-nity of their life is thus tyrannically repremaid? It is a shame and a scandal."-London Telegraph.

ICE IN INDIA.

The Factories, the Tricks of the Trade, and the Consumers.

Indin-ice. The one does-and yet does -suggest the other. But from the 15th of April till the corresponding day of Oc tober ice is added to the Angio-Indian's whicky and soda in two-thirds of the Indian "stations."; In the remaining por-tion it is required all the year round, with the exception of December and January; while in Bombay and Madras-month in and month out-a "long drink" to which a lump of ice has not been added is exwere sealed and deposited in niches in coolingly unpleasant. In Simia, Naini the walls of special buildings or enclosures, to which was applied the "hill stations," as well as in Bangalore, name of columbaria, for the reason that Secunderabad, and one or two other places possessing a divilized elimate, ice, if not unknown, is but little used.

Although almost every known town large or small, on the "plains" of India is supplied with ice, there are but few fac-Bombay and Madras are blessed with a Allahabad, Cawnpore, and Meerut are provided with one or two establishments of semi-English origin. Eurasian and native factories, of a not very reassuring appearance, are scattered about. their output is not large. In the small imported from the nearest town, and, ugh carefully packed in sawdust and many blankets, much of it is wasted en route for its destination. In connection therewith the wastage allowance question is somewhat a bone of contention. The native not being, like Brutus, a showing four tiers of round-topped strictly honorable man, is said to resort to many illegal devices to escape buying supply the full amount invoiced; in deed, correspondence of an acrimonious nature is frequently exchanged between Arvan firms and their esteemed clients

The Himalayan Hotel, Debra Ben, July 1, '60.

To Mesara. Ram Dam & Co., Cawapare:

Dear Sirs—The 100 seers (100 lb.) ice arriviese 50 seers. From this we think you came have packed the 100 seers agreed upon, as of former experience shows us that not more the 20 seers should waste on the juorney. We may deduct the price of 30 seers from your account Yours faithfully.

Manager.

The Himalayan Hotel, July 3, '90.

Dear Sir-You make a mistake. We are quite limest chaps; we not sending shorts spantities. The chaps, we dear Sirs. Yours, faithful, You must pay up, dear Sirs. Yours, faithful, RAM, DAM & COMPANY.

The Himalayan Hotel, July 4, '60. Dear Sirs—in reply to yours of the 3d instant, we decline to pay for more than the amount received, plus 20 seers allowance. Herewith cheque, which have the goodness to acknowledge. We are, yours, faithfully, Manager.

The Himalayan Hotel, July 6, '66.

Dear Sir-What you meaning at high hand, you must pay or we bring suit. This is not like English hotel custom. We are much surprise and ashamed, this being dishonest. Come now and pay the due amount; we are not like thief tricks.

RAM, DAM & COMPANY. Many purchasers arrange with the suptain number of seers, and this is by far the most satisfactory plan, since it cannot lead to disagreements, unless the buyer is est and misinforms the merchant as to the amount received. But such is may one day point out as the finest of its not often the case. The Angio-Indian, as kind in America, if not in the world. a type, is distinctly honest and reputable. warrior is invariably thirsty, and is keenly alive to the advantages to be derived | native mountain farmers. To ficers' mess is plentifully stocked with ice, while the large clubs, such as those of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurachee, Poonah, Whew, Meerut, Allahabad, from the top of the wall. The vacated Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Rawalpindi, are to larger ones. As years went by they

Poonah. space may then be filled by succeeding excellent customers to both the Angioidents of a "station" frequently obtain the Parsee village shop; and in the mofussil (out-of-the-way) places the half a dozen European inhabitants club together and order up a tri-weekly or even daily doubt that many of them were occupied as sleeping places during the days of cial of Anglicised tendencies is invited to join the syndicate or a neighboring "Raname down for a daily dole. The Eurasinn element are not at all averse to the use of ice, and should their means permit of the luxury in question, it will be ob-

The Calcutta hotels are specially desiraafter a quarter of a century of sleep in ble customers. During the hot weather this unused burial ground, some dead are lovingly and actively remembered. Here and there an English name appears, but they are very few.

In one of the walls in the western section a niche is shown in which once sels lying in the harbor, merchants, clerks of all notionalities, and nondescripts, foregather in the dozen or so hotel bars appertaining to the City of Palases—as the unreliable guide book takes upon itself to describe it. Iced drinks abound. Bombay and other seaport towns provide cleans of a like description, while the "up country" hotels give substantial orders. The Eurasian and the native hotels also are among the ice factory's list of customers; but their orders are comparatively small—the proprietors of such hotels are not generously inclined toward their guests. Those Anglo-Indians who are of a luxurious nature ice their fruit, thereby s nature ice their fruit, thereby pagne, beer, and soda water are also leed by those who can afford the necessary

The native who in Calcutta sells ice at the corner of the street does a strictly retail business. Sheltered in a little hat, he doles out pennyworths to those who are suddenly thirsty. Even a pice-a fractional part of a farthing-possesses its purchasing power as applied to ice. Continually during the "long, long Indian day" the ice stail is besieged by the Aryan menials of the neighboring houses. The retailer obtains his stock in trade from the nearest factory, the terms on which he is supplied being spot cash. There is one section of the Angio-Indian community lacking ice-the tea planters community lacking ice—the tea planters living in the Duars. The indigo planters living in the Duars. The indigo planters of Bihar are mostly in the same straits. To a few of them the train brings a daily supply, but as a rule ice is unknown in this region of Bengal. Necessity results in the following inventions for the cooling of the sahile's soda water. The bottles may be placed in a basket filled with wet grass, which is by a rope attached to the branch of a tree. What breeze there is partially cools the soda water. Or the basket, with its freight of liquid refreshment, may be placed in a tub of cold water. who will not sympathise with his and the woes of the pauper who writes from Paddington Street to invoke public sympathy with his endeavors to raise the social status of those who live on the poor law? Of his long letter the following is the pith:

"All I want is justice. Why should freebourn men be trampted on simply because they are paupers? Take my case. I have been compelled to leave the workhouse, where I have resided for the last three years, through one of the most intolera-

fact that labor omnia vincit. From the railway refreshment rooms ome substantial orders to the various lo actories all over india, and during the 'hot season' euch train has a compart ment set apart for the use of a native ice vendor with his see chest. At every halt thirsty passengers protrude their heads from the windows of the carriages, yelling "Bu-ruff-wallah ow" (Ice man, come here).

rators are not in demand in Infrigerators are not in demand in In.
This is most lamestable, for it netrates one's meat being enten praction the day it is killed, during the "hot weather." Its toughness is best left to the imagination, a The Angio-Indian, however, not being a creature of many Would you believe it, I was ordered out desires, is or appears to be contented with its quality. Cold Storage. AMERICAN COUNTRY SEATS

cal Rural Houses. Much Unproductive Land Redeemed Through the British Method-Notable Examples by the Vanderbilts,

William C. Whitney, and Others

Large Increase in Number of Lo-

The last decade has marked what may be called the rise of the American coun try place. Within those ten years more country estates have been made wealthy city men than the United State held before. This sudden springing up o country homes seems likely to continue until America will be as much the home of country gentlemen and gentlemen farmers as Great Britain.

There is a tendency among those flicted with Anglophobia to imagine that men who go out of the city to make homes are merely aping the English, and in some cases this is true, but on the whole there is no aping whatever. Instead, Americans are building country places for the same reason that their Old World cousins did-because life away from the city turmoil appeals to them Heretofore Americans have been too busy or too poor to make such places, but as fortunes were established and rapid transit facilities became more effective the longing of city men for the country could be gratified.

A great deal of superflous eloquence and ink have been wasted in setting forth the evils that come from the making of great estates by the rich. Usually the cry has been that such monopoly of land is incon-sistent with the principles of democracy Horace bewailed the fact that Roman to make their villas, and equally accurate and sentimental individuals have sung a similar song very many times since. But it is a notable fact among the rich Americans that just now their tendency is to ward the redeeming of land which has been of no use in the past. Thus, the famous country place of George Vanderbill -Elitmore, at Asheville, N. C.-has not taken fields from cultivation, but, on the other hand, has taken almost worthless mountain land, never of great value agriculturally, its timbers ruined by the fires which mountaineers build annually, and seeks to make of it a farm and forest pre-Likewise the large estates on Long Island consist chiefly of cut-over timber land, on which no farm produce can be raised save when fertilizer of more valu than the resulting crops is used. Or if ne go the other way from New York he will find the beginning of half a dozer rge estates laid in the Shawangunk Mountains, where land sells for \$1 an acre. Likewise, in Michigan, on the sandy shore of a pine-fringed lake, the late milonsire David Ward made his country ome by hiring some scores of men with eams to draw clay and gover his sandy ids to a depth of several inches. Going south, one finds would-be country gentlemen prospecting the mountain lands of Tennessee and buying up the

worn-out farms of Virginia. It is an interesting fact that among these various places there are scarcely any two alike. They are not made as mere commonplace farms with the timehonored fixtures, but about each one is some peculiar feature which serves to give character to the whole. Rich men are able to carry out their hobbles and fade as poor men cannot, and we see very often these pet ideas cropping out in their country places in a way that makes every

such place unique.

No better illustration of this tendency can be found than in Biltmore. Here the pet idea is the forest. Mr. Vanderbilt is making a forest which his descendants type, is distinctly honest and reputable. There are more than 100,000 acres in the Soldiers are large buyers. Atkins the tract. Most of it was used before it became Vanderbilt's as pasture ground by from mixing ice with his drinks. His of- grass better fires were kindled each year to run through the leaves and low brush and clear the ground for grass which sprang up to make good grazing. These tires killed small trees and did much harm practically ruined the forest and made of land. Mr. Vanderbilt set to their supplies from the local club or from ling this woodland. The best forestry experts in the world were consulted or em-ployed. Bangers were placed in the woods to prevent fires and guard the game, Trees were planted by the thousands and room for young growth was made by the cutting down of dead or mature trees. As a result Biltmore will in the course of some decades become a wonderful forest -not a paying investment, but a great, deep, primitive forest, worth traveling many miles to see.

Just slightly akin to this building of a ne already in existence. Such was the plan adopted by Clarence H. Mackay in his new Long Island home. This consists of a marble mansion set in the midst of a

sland, near Great South Bay, that have equally strange features. One belongs to an artist. It has none of the magnificence of the others, for the reason that few artists may indulge in palace building for pleasure. But its situation on a bleak sand bluff rising treeless and unsheltered from the beach speaks of the longings of the soul which designed it-longing for the roaring of old ocean and the stormy contention of the elements. The other is the plaything of a millionaire sugar man, It consists of some half dozen buildings on the shores of an artificial canal dug The idea is Venetian. The millionaire steps from his door into a rowboat and rows to his barn or his yacht. On sum-The native who in Calcutta sells ice at mer evenings guests are entertained in sic from an orchestra in the mansion furnishes the one element needed to make a moonlight night upon the water perfect. Small islands have an attraction for the makers of country homes. There is something about owning an island, of being its ruler, that savors of kingship and brings special gladness to the heart of one who this reason many islands of the great lake region have been purchased and turned into homesteads by wealthy men. There are half a dozen such near Ganano que, in the Thousand Islands. As one enters the Lake Eric battleground, Put-in Hay, he sees the palace of Jay Cooke rising from a beautiful little green island on the right. Ascending farther one passes at the mouth of Detroit River Stocum's island, the home of Elliot J. Slocum, a millionaire of Michigan. Still higher in the river one passes

Long Islanders to resent this exclusiveness in the matter of forests and game but soon they found that no one on Idle Hour killed either deer or birds, even when the former became so numerous that the landscape gardener went well-nigh distracted at their raids upon his trees. So they multiplied and swarmed over the boundaries to the land of their neighbors, where the hunting became yearly better and better. Not greatly dif-ferent from this are the Ashton and Cut-

ting homes in the same vicinity.

Fine stables are an accompaiment o ountry places. One never read of an Old World gentleman farmer who did not boast of his five saddle and harness horses. Nor is the case likely to be dif-ferent here. One of the most inspiring sights on Long Island is to see a line of horseback riders sweeping down a coutry road or across some uncultivated field. But there is little breeding of fast horses there. Long Islanders with a few exceptions go more on good riders and Philadelphia that fast trotting and running stock is raised. A. J. Cassat, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and B. F. Clyde, of the Clyde Steamer Line, both have fine stables where they spend recreation moments in watching or superin tending the management of fine race

Often the raising of one or another sort of stock is the central feature about which the whole place centres. Now it is trotting horses, again it is sheep or cattle. George Vanderbilt took prizes at a Chicago live stock show with his Biltceived prizes for his fine wool sheep. A. J. Cassat has certificates from half a dozen shows testifying to the superiori-

Now and then a man will have several ideas which he desires to carry out in the making of estates, and sets about the construction of different country places as a result. Typical of this class is Wililam C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney is a lover not only of country life, but of horses, of forests, and of sport. His likings have been carried out in the making of half a dozen estates that are all unique in their way. In the Adirondacks he has i forest preserve which is to be treated much after the manner of Biltmore forests and kept a perpetual woodland. In Massachusetts is the October Mountain game preserve, where he has made a home for game, large and small, such as filled the primitive American woods. His place in Kentucky is to satisfy the ambition of a lover of fast horses. Here broad acres of blue grass, palace-like barns and highsalaried experts all go to make an envircoment which Mr. Whitney believes will one day produce a record-breaking horse. But one need not go so far as Kentucky to see Mr. Whitney's unique efforts at horse-raising. His farm on Long island has one feature which speaks of the way he and other millionaire farmers do business. This is the barn. Rain would insist on failing sometimes when the horses should be in training on the track. But rain could not stop the plans of an enterprising American of money, and Mr. Whitney proceeded to construct a barn se big that a complete running track was made beneath its roof. Here in bad weather his horses are trained as effectively as though the sun were shining

and the outdoor tracks were good.

What will be the effect of this new country life upon America and the Americans would be hard to predict. Certain it is, however, that it marks the permanent coming to the New World of an in-stitution which has thrived in past centuries in the Old. Soon its effect must be marked. It will creep into literature, and the country gentleman's estate, his parties, his gamekeeper, and his days of shooting will be found in American as

well as English novels.
In general this country life must have a beneficial effect on American bone and sinew, and must result in a general improvement of muscle, manners, and orals.-New York Commercial Adver-

WISCONSIN'S QUAINT TOWN

amid a dozen little hills, presents a pic- a fit

of customs. Munster, as it was originally at King's Bridge, to steal it and bury it, called, was founded way back in the thir- which was effected, and dug up on our ar ties, but while other towns have grown few hundred inhabitants.

could have been seen along the banks of the Rhine seventy-five years ago. Its pavements resound with the tramping of wooden shoes, and nearly every one of its inhabitants still carries out the old traditions handed down by the German ancestry. The inhabitants of the town, almost without exception, are devout There are two country houses on Long bountiful yield of grain. On Corpus Christi Sunday the entire town turn out, and, dressed in white robes, the priest and people bear the blessed sacrament through the streets in the ancient custom known as "Making the way of the cross." Children in white scatter flowers in the way of the procession, and all along the route are shrines built among field says, in his history of Hudson coun-

place in the United States where the old step to the kitchen door of the old ustom of erecting the shrines is now adhered to, and for this reason many devout hered to, and fer this reason many devout people visit Munster to attend the celebration of Corpus Christi Sunday. A stranger is seldom seen in the town except on this day. The town has no rail-way or telegraph, and mail reaches it only occasionally, but the inhabitants of the village never complain and are seemingly content to live apart from the world. There is no regard paid to existing fashions in dress, and men and women alike still adhere to the old custom of wearing wooden shoes. The wooden shoe factory is one of the quaintest places in the little town, and here the shoes are made to it fest which have never worn any other. There is no regard paid to existing fashions in dress, and men and women alike
still adhere to the old custom of wearing
wooden shoes. The wooden shoe factory
is one of the quaintest places in the little
town, and here the shoes are made to hi
feet which have never worn any other
kind of covering. Few changes have been
made in the village. Many of the old
houses which were built in the early '49s
have been closed for lack of tenants. No
one ever moves to New Munster and the
houses are often vacant. Day by day
more of them are closing and their former owners are slipping away to their
narrow homes in the cemetery on the
hillside. The younger people are not in
touch with these customs, and many of
them are leaving the village to seek
homes in the larger cities in the State,
and in a few years more New Munster
will be simply a village of old men and
vomen.

The Catholic Church in New Munster
who died 25th July, 180, in the 8th year
of lits age. This stone is erected by the

Slocum's island, the home of Elliot J. Slocum, a millionaire of Michigan. Still higher in the river one passes Walkerville, famous as the manufacturing place of a certain whisky, and just above, in Lake St. Chair, the island home of the manufacturers. It is a magnificent home, with manuson, farm, stables, and a fast steam yacht.

Perhaps the English idea of a country place is carried out more nearly in the estates along Great South Bay, L. L., than anywhere else. Idle Hour, the Vanderbilt place, is typicul. The dwelling is an immense high manufactur, of a noble's home in Great Britain. There is the conservatory and the greenhouses, the walks and drives, the farm and gardens. Besides there are heating plant, inghitung plant, waterworks, and stables, and sample plant, and squirrels, all guarded by a gamekeeper and his assistant foresters. At first there was a tendency among local and the conservatory and his assistant foresters. At first there was a tendency among local and first the content of the partis and the first to share and the structure of the partis and the first to the particular to the first to the particular to the first to the particular to the first to t

BULLETS FROM A STATUE

Revolutionary Troops Melted the Effigy of King George.

Fragments of Lead With a History Now in the Possession of a New York Society-The Missiles Secured Were Used to Defeat the Redcoats.

Tradition records that the gigantic equestrian statue of George III, erected on Bowling Green in the years preceding the Revolution, was utterly demolished, and that the lead of which his Majesty was composed was melted into bullets to be hurled at the red coats by the Continental troops. Tradition is this time amply supported by history.

The statue was torn down, it is true, and its 4,000 pounds' weight was broken up and scattered far and near. But not all that leaden mass found its way into bullet molds. Herein lies a fact regarding the statue, and one but little known. In the New York Historical Society are four huge leaden fragments and the mammoth marble slab upon which the King's charger stood. The four portions consist of the lower half of the long tail, a piece of the saddle, with side ornaments, a section of the flank, and a fourth piece that may be either from the the saddle. They all show traces of the original rich gliding, the tail piece being original about quite bright. As these pleces weigh about 300 pounds, it will be seen that a goodly supply of bullets was lost by the redefence of this city 125 years ago. The head of George II and the rem

nants in the Historical Society are, so far as known, the only portions that es-caped bullet transformation. The head was stolen by the British from a Yankee tavern near King's Bridge and sent to England. The other four pieces were Wilton, Conn., a few miles north of Norwalk, in 1872. In the correspondence be-tween Mr. Coley and the Historical Society, the former wrote:

"Tradition tells that they (the four pieces found), were distributed among To-ries and other loyal subjects to keep the Whigs from using them as builets. In a house that stood on the site of the one in which my father now lives, there lived a Tory, David Sloane. An old settler told my father that during the war the Whigs made a raid on Sloane to get lead for bullets, but Sloane, getting wind of

it, hid the lead in his possession." -Mr Coley added in another letter that persons in England had offered to buy the relics, but being a Yankee he pre-ferred to give the Historical Society the first chance. A number of members, therefore, subscribed for their purchase and the money, a little over \$100, was raised by the following members in 1878: Frederic C. de Peyster, Benjamin H. Field, Edward F. De Lancey, John Austen Stevens, Henry T. Drowne, Smith E. Lane, Edward Cooper, Henry Dolan, George I. Forrest, William Austen, George Charles A. Peabody, R. E. Mount, B. B. Sherman, Isaac F. Wood, R. S. Hone, John Jay Cisco, Charlotte Anne Mount,

ers. The late librarian, William Kelby, made efforts to trace the head, but no satisfactory results were obtained. About all upon in regard to it is a statement in the journal of Capt. John Montresor, who for many years was chief engineer of the British Army in America. He came over with Braddock in 1775, and was wounded in that memorable battle in which the British leader lost his life. Montresor's journal was published a few years ago by the New York Historical Society in its collections, and among the incidents of

1776 there occurs the following item: "Hearing that the rebels had cut the King's head off the equestrian statue which represented George III in the figure of Marcus Aurelius, and that they had cut the nose off, elipped the lauress
All the Inhabitants of German Oridrove a musket bullet part of the way One of the most interesting places in through the head and otherwise usages, the State of Wisconsin is the little vilter and that it was carried to Morris's the State of New Munster, in the western part Tavern, adjoining Fort Washington in order to be fixed on a spike on the truck of der to be fixed on a spike on the truck of ture of a bit of ancient Europe transported to American soil but tasting none of the benefits of American civilization tember, 1776, to Cox, who kept the tavern rival. I rewarded the men, and sent the ties, but while other towns have grown to cities, the village, with great natural resources, still remains Munster, with a few hundred inhabitants. It is a typical German village, such as grateful people of this distressed coun-

Lord Townshend, who was thus made custodian, was one of the strongest sup-porters of the Stamp Act, and his insistence in taxing the American colonies marks him as one of the prime instiga-tors in bringing on the war.

This Montresor was, by the way, one sorshippers at the Roman Catholic of the early owners of Randau's Islands. He purchased the Island in 1772, then callare carried out. When the spring comes the people assemble at the church, and as Montresor's Island. The English enthe priest leads them through the fields, as Montresor's Island. The English en-blessing the field and praying God for a a part of the time that the British occu-pled New York. In 1778 Montresor went back to England and did not return to

The marble slab upon which the statue stood served for several years as the tombstone of a major in the British the trees, at which the marchers stop to for a Republican." From that worthy use It is thought that Munster is the only it was transferred to become the chief Vorst mansion in Jersey City, when that building stood at what is now the of Wayne Street and Jersey Avenue. Cornelius Van Vorst took it to his home, in the vicinity, and retained it in his pos-session until 1874, when he presented it to the New York Historical Society. It is an enormous stone, 61/2 feet long feet wide, and about 7 inches thick.